

the first stages of the nymph were noticed as late as the last week in September, it is probable that the individuals under observation in September and October represented the second generation. Adults were still abroad the third week of October, and on the 15th were observed on catalpa trees not previously infested. An adult was seen flying during the heat of the day at a temperature of 80° F. It flew strongly and rapidly, gradually going higher until lost to view. These plant-bugs are so sluggish as to be as easy of capture as squash bugs and related genera and are seldom seen flying except in extremely warm weather in direct sunlight. It seems probable that the adults observed October 15 were seeking places for hibernation since afterward few specimens are seen. During the following year not a single individual came under observation, although frequent search was instituted for them, but in early October, 1921, the species returned to Arlington, Va., in small numbers.

Occurrence of *Meligethes aeneus* Fab. in the United States.

This nitidulid beetle has been collected on the flowers of *Ranunculus* and willow, and recently specimens have been seen from Bozeman, Mont., Utah, and Nevada. It has also been recorded from California and Indiana. Abroad, Taschenberg reports this species attacks mustard, and Ormerod calls it the turnip blossom beetle, stating that it injures opening buds and blossoms. While it evidently breeds on wild crucifers, no record is available of attack to cultivated Cruciferae in the United States. It is obviously not circumpolar, but an introduced species.—F. H. CHITTENDEN, Washington, D. C.